

intertemporal breadth 14·7; palatal length 33·3; upper tooth-row 31.

Hab. Palestine and Asia Minor. Type from near Jerusalem.

Type. Adult female with worn teeth. B.M. no. 18. 8. 1. 2. Collected May 1918 during the British campaign, and presented by Capt. Guy C. Shortridge.

Of this hedgehog the Museum contains five specimens, with imperfect skulls, from Mt. Lebanon, presented by Saleem Baroody, a fine old female from Tortoum near Erzeroum, collected by R. B. Woosnam, and another from Kara Dagħ near Konia, presented by L. Ramsay, in addition to the present specimen (the type). I have thought it wise to select as type a specimen from the farthest southern known extension of the group—that is, of the restricted genus *Erinaceus*,—the hedgehogs from further south and east being referable to *Hemiechinus*.

XXIII.—*On a new Jumping Mite of the Genus Nanorchestes from the Mendip Hills.* By STANLEY HIRST.

THE mite dealt with in the present note is of interest, owing to the fact that the only species of the genus hitherto described (viz. *Nanorchestes amphibius*, Topsent & Trouessart) lives on the sea-shore, between the tide limits or slightly above them. This littoral species was discovered by M. Topsent at Luc-sur-Mer (Calvados), France, and afterwards found by the author at St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight. The new species described below has a very different habitat, for it lives on the summit of the Mendip Hills at an altitude of over 800 feet and more than eight miles from the sea-coast.

Nanorchestes collinus, sp. n.

General appearance very like *N. amphibius*, Tops. & Trouess., but smaller in size. Hairs on dorsal surface of cephalothorax also very similar. The curious unpaired median structure between the chelicerae is present and strongly curved. This new species differs from *N. amphibius* in the following details of structure:—Dorsal hair on chelicera slender and dividing close to the base into two plumose branches, the outer one being considerably longer than the

other (whereas in *N. amphibius* the dorsal hair is rather stout, stiff, rod-like, and not divided). Hairs on abdomen very similar to those of *N. amphibius*, being short and branched in the same way, but they are finer. The sac-like structure placed immediately behind the eye is almost circular (instead of being rather elongate-oval).

Length (slightly pressed by accident) 240 μ .

Material. A single specimen collected by the author on the summit of the Mendip Hills, near Axbridge, Somerset, July 1918.

XXIV.—*On some External Characters of Ruminant Artiodactyla.*—Part III. *The Bubalinæ and Oryginæ.* By R. I. Pocock, F.R.S.

PARTS I. and II. of this series, supplementing my paper published in the Proc. Zool. Soc. for 1910, appeared in the Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. for June and August of this year. As in those papers, the reference numbers inserted after the genera and species in the following pages apply to the treatise issued in 1910.

Subfamily *BUBALINÆ.*

Genus *DAMALISCUS*, Sel. & Thos.

In 1910 I described the preorbital and pedal glands of this genus from dried skins of *D. korrigum*. I am now able to supplement that account from fresh material of two South African species, *D. albifrons* and *D. pygargus*.

Damaliscus albifrons, Burch.

The muzzle (fig. 1, A, B, C) is long, broad, and depressed, with mobile upper lip and fleshy, valvular, narrow, and elongate nostrils, lined for some distance inside, both above and below, with hair. The *rhinarium* is much reduced, but is broad between the narrowed inner ends of the nostrils; beneath the septum it is continued down the upper lip as a short mesially grooved philtrum, which rapidly narrows from its wide base to its pointed lower end which reaches the inferior edge of the upper lip. Dorsally it extends as a moist band along the upper lid of the nostril, but falls short of the posterior angle of the nostril by some distance; on the lower lid of the nostril there is no rhinarial extension